

AMERICAN BLOW REPLY TO KAISER Answers Hintze Criticism That U. S. Troops Had No Military Value VICTORY PLEASES PARIS

Encircling of Metz Would End War, Is General Belief

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Paris, Sept. 16.—The American triumph at St. Mihiel is hailed here as an inconceivable victory. However much the Germans may try to minimize it by asserting that they merely carried out a retreat which had long been in their plans in order to shorten their front, the fact remains that they were forced to leave in the hands of the victorious Americans the equivalent of two full divisions of troops, which the enemy never needed so badly as at present, in addition to leaving an enormous amount of materials behind for the Allies to use against them, and being compelled to destroy probably as much more to prevent similarly annoying use being made of it. Such factors do not enter into any kind of voluntary retreat.

What especially delighted Paris is the fact that on the very day the German Foreign Minister, Von Hintze, graciously announced in Vienna that the American troops had made no military value, General Pershing officially reported that the first day of the American offensive in the St. Mihiel salient resulted in the capture of twenty German divisions. The abrupt conjunction of the two facts has greatly tickled Paris.

"Pershing" cries one eminent French military expert, "is a name which has become a magnificent victory."

"In its first trial effort as an autonomous force the First American Army states another expert, "has achieved a masterpiece."

A Different Pershing "Splendid victory" is the phrase used by nearly every Paris newspaper in summing up the results of American progress in one of their real battles. General Pershing's portrait adorns the front page of many Paris papers, and it is notable that the picture is not that of the pleasantly smiling, typically American-looking soldier of twelve months ago, but of the grim warrior of today, with lined brows and hardened jaw, beneath which the burden of the awful burden of responsibility and grinding work which the American commander had to assume in order to bring about the brilliant success he has achieved.

Sooner or later, now that the great hook in the line south of Verdun, which so long irritated every Allied sympathizer, has been removed, a movement of Metz will come within the range of the practical. The loss of Metz would be the end of the war, so far as operations in France are concerned, and probably for the rest of Europe also. The St. Mihiel victory, it is believed here, will have an incalculably favorable influence in the whole of the French front, from the North Sea to the Swiss Alps. It has broken the enemy's central tower, the most menacing of the enemy's central towers has been blown up. The blow "to the eastward" which it has wrought, as has been stated.

C. S. Reply to Kaiser's Speech The Americans, it is felt here, have given the only real reply to the hypocritical speech of the Kaiser, which can carry any weight—that of force against force and might against might. The first blow struck by the Americans, it is understood, is a heavy stroke, and especially so in view of the fact that it was fully expected by Ludendorff and fully bears out Foch's confident assertion that the St. Mihiel salient would be the pivot of the German offensive. The objective of the American army movement was to extinguish the famous St. Mihiel salient, which has been a thorn in the side of the Allies since the beginning of the great battle which began on July 15.

Minor critics of the fact that the Americans have struck at one of the strongest parts of the enemy line is full of significance of the future and the confidence it has given in the favorable character of the present operation. During the last year, simultaneously with the organization of the Hindenburg line proper further west and north, the interior of the St. Mihiel salient was simply crowded with fortified works. While they were organizing the line, the Germans constructed in this section a series of powerful positions, which they believed were impregnable. Their object was twofold. First, they aimed at encircling Verdun from the east, as closely as possible, and, secondly, to cut off all possible direct railway communication between Verdun and Nancy.

Census of Irish Residents Begins Continued from Page One

Declares Service Optional "The Irish Government leaves it optional with its citizens to join the armed forces of any country the individual desires, but the provisional government wishes to impress upon all its nationalities that they are under no obligation to perform military service for any country but Ireland.

Calls Upon All to Register In a notice addressed to "citizens of the Irish Republic," Doctor McArthur calls on all native-born Irish persons, male and female, to register at the earliest possible date.

German Shell Hospital With the American Army in France, the American Red Cross has established a captured German hospital at Le Mans, the German and the American nurses, nurses and orderlies working on the wounded of friend and foe. The Germans are gratefully accepted and treated by the Americans in the hospital.

PHILADELPHIA HEROES



Capt. Wm. F. GUILFORD Priv. JOHN R. CHORD ELWOOD P. TERRY GASED

Two From Nearby Die in France

Continued from Page One Listed today total 178, both the official lists for the morning and afternoon newspapers being made up of eighty-two names. Twenty-nine Pennsylvania names are listed among the 178 names, and are, for the most part, men from the western part of the State.

SKETCHES OF HEROES

Lieutenant George L. Root, the well-known athlete, of the University of Pennsylvania, gained fame on the swimming and baseball fields. He has been killed while leading his company in France. He is now in a base hospital behind the lines.

Private William Merkle, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Merkle, of Germantown, was killed in France, according to unofficial word received here today.

Private Herbert H. Dewese, of Company K, 11th Infantry, wrote to a friend in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1918, and was assigned the duties of an orderly. He is in camp and is serving his commission as first lieutenant.

Private William Pettit, of Doylestown, Pa., was killed in action in France. He was serving with the 11th Infantry. He was a member of the Doylestown High School.

Private Robert S. Horn, of Doylestown, Pa., was killed in action in France. He was serving with the 11th Infantry. He was a member of the Doylestown High School.

Private Clayton Smith, of Media, Pa., was killed in action in France. He was serving with the 11th Infantry. He was a member of the Media High School.

Private Max Morris, who on separate occasions since July 28 has been reported missing, wounded and killed in action, is believed to be unharmed and is now in a base hospital in France.

On August 21, the soldier's father received word that his son had been missing since July 28. Last Wednesday a second telegram came from the War Department, announcing that Private Morris had been officially reported killed in action.

Private Clarence Fulton, 1109 28th Street, was wounded in action on July 15, according to a letter received by his mother, Mrs. Catherine Fulton, of Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14.

Private John J. Burke, of Philadelphia, was killed in action in France. He was serving with the 11th Infantry. He was a member of the Philadelphia High School.

Private William G. Hazeman has not written home very often, he tells his family at Norwood in a recent letter, because he is in a hospital now.

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SO LET HEADS PLANNED TO MAKE RUSSIA VASSAL

Sold to Germany Commercial Control of Nation for Five Years After the War—Berlin Financial Interests Given Sway

Washington, Sept. 16.—The part played by the German Imperial Bank in financing the Russian Bolshevik movement, the care taken by the German military authorities to prevent spread among their own people of the socialist preaching of their Russian tools and the plans laid for German control of Russia, economically and financially, during and after the war, feature the disclosures in the second installment of the sensational series of secret documents which the American Government is making public.

Copies of the documents, given out last night, carry the file numbers of the Reichsbank, or of the German general staff, and in some instances notations by Lenin or Trotsky, the Bolshevik leaders, now shown to have been in the pay of Germany since long before they overthrew Russia's new democratic government and virtually turned the country over to the Teutons. They are illuminating explanatory notes by Edgar Sisson, of the committee on public information, who directed the investigation which resulted in the disclosures.

One of the Reichsbank memoranda, dated last January, announced to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs (Lenine) that 50,000,000 rubles of gold has been placed to the credit at Stockholm of the representatives of the Commissars to cover the cost of Red Guards and agitators. Another of a few days later tells of a credit of 5,000,000 rubles for the assistance of the Red Guards in the Far East, who is entrusted with the task of carrying off or destroying the great American and Japanese stores of war material at Vladivostok—a scheme that probably was well under way when the landing of American and Allied forces at Vladivostok ended the sway of the Bolsheviks there.

A resolution adopted by the German commercial banks, under the auspices of the Reichsbank, outlines an elaborate program for control of Russia by Germany and the barring of America and the Allies from the Russian commercial and industrial field after the war. What has happened to this scheme is not definitely known, but it is suggested that it may be the subject of one of the secret sections of the German-Bolshevik negotiations.

How Lenin and Trotsky were being their Socialist friends with Russia, is disclosed by a sharp report to Lenin from the Nachrichten bureau, demanding to know what steps he would take in advance of the German promise that socialist agitators would be circulated among German troops. Trotsky wrote on the margin "I ask to discuss it."

The concluding document of the installment is a German warning on January 29 to Lenin, that unknown agitators were circulating propaganda, telling in advance of the German ultimatum to Lenin to open surrender to the Germans, as they actually did later.

The documents show what rewards financial and industrial interests demanded in return for their support of the Bolsheviks. They show how the Bolshevik leaders betrayed their own followers and abandoned the cause of their own revolution wherever the Germans ordered that it should be abandoned.

Private Henry Brown, 108 Penn Street, Chester, was killed during a gas attack on August 12, according to word that reached his home yesterday. He had been in the service since July 28.

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and Germany are not to be allowed to enter at all.

Tenth. Private banks in Russia arise only with the consent and according to the plan of the Imperial German and Austrian banks, whereby the rating of the stocks of the banks to all exchanges of the world. Old World will be handled by the group of the Deutsche Bank.

Eleventh. At the ports of Petrograd, Archangel, Vladivostok and Batum will be established, under the leadership of specialists from Germany, special statistical economic committees.

As regards the tariff, railway and shipping rate policies to regulate the Russian-German trade relations, that part of the economic treaty will be discussed by the special tariff council of the Handelsrat, Chairman von Graner, Secretary Berenshulz.

"Note—The appended endorsement on the photograph copy of the resolution is 'Chairman of the Central Executive Committee—Commissar Menahinsky requests that this resolution should be taken under advisement and to prepare therefor in the Soviet of the workers and soldiers' deputies. In case the council of people's commissars will not accede to these requests, the Russian Government will be forced to make peace and fulfill all demands."

"This document, which is an indignation among the troops. Against the Council of People's Commissars are heard various accusations—Commissar S. Kalmanovich.

"Note—This letter is a warning of the slow-rising but coming storm that will sweep these boldst pirates of history from the country they have temporarily occupied. To get a real understanding of the meaning of the second and important section of the letter it must be pointed out that until February 1 the Russian calendar was the Julian calendar. The real date of this letter, therefore, is February 10. This is the date Trotsky's 'No peace, no war' pronouncement was made at Brest-Litovsk. The fact is that simple by which it was secured at all obscure. A few daring and skillful Russians had found a means to get information from Brest-Litovsk.

The circulars referred to in the first paragraph are, of course, those already familiar to Washington from February dispatches.

"The following naive comment adds to the attractiveness of the letter. 'The committee states that these circulars were sent from the Ion, and the stenographic report was seized in transmission by a Russian agent from the Rada—M. Skripnik.'

"Have photograph of letter."

DOCUMENT NO. 13 (Gr. General Staff, Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 753, Feb. 25, 1918.)

Very Secret To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, according to reports of our Secret Service in the detachments operating against the German troops and the Austrian Ukrainian corps, there has been discovered propaganda for a national liberation and a national revolution among the Russian troops in the Ukraine.

"Note—Across the top is written 'Urgent to the Commissars of War and Special Staff, M. Skripnik.' The last sentence is understood as an appeal in opposition to any action. The loss of the Ukraine by counter-German intrigue was a sore point in prestige with him. But his essential obedience to Germany was not assented.

"Have photograph of letter."

DOCUMENT NO. 14 (G. G. S., Nachrichten Bureau, Section R, No. 275, Feb. 7, 1918.)

To the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs: According to information of the Secret Service department it has been ascertained that the promise given personally by you, Mr. Commissar, in Brest-Litovsk, that socialist agitators would not be circulated among the German troops is not being fulfilled. Tell me what steps will be taken in this respect. For the head of the department, R. Bauer; adjutant, Heinrich.

"Note—Brisque words to the Foreign Minister of the Soviet government of Workers, Soldiers and Sailors of the Russian Republic, delivered not by an equal in official rank, but by the deputy of a German major in the German information department of the German Government. Did Trotsky resent or deny the implication? Instead he wrote with his own hand in the margin, 'I ask to discuss it—L. T.' Thus he admits that he did not assent.

"Have photograph of letter."

DOCUMENT NO. 15 (The counterespionage with the Staff, No. 311, special section, Jan. 20, 1918.)

A Warning To the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars: The counterespionage at the Stavka advises that at the front is being spread by the latter the following counter-revolutionary literature:

GARFIELD URGES POWER CONTROL

Favors Erection of Central Plants to Expedite Coal Production

WOULD EFFECT SAVING Solution Seen of Shortage Problem in Philadelphia and Other Districts

Washington, Sept. 16 (By I. N. S.). Stating that more coal than ever before was being produced in this country with a shortage still existing, Doctor Garfield, fuel administrator, advocated today the establishment of Government-controlled or Government-financed centrally-located power plants in coal-mining centers as a means of expediting and increasing coal production.

The speedy passage of the Sims emergency power bill as a means for establishing such plants, which, he explained would result in a great saving in fuel and man-power, also was urged.

His utterances were made at a hearing on the bill held by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Dr. Garfield figured that where 9,000,000 tons of coal were now being produced in a group of isolated and individual plants, capable of producing 90,000,000 tons, only 1,000,000 would be required to furnish fuel for a centrally located plant.

The Sims bill carries an appropriation of \$200,000,000, and is intended to supply the increased needs of electrical power plants which the administration has announced it is planning financial assistance to meet the great and growing demands being made upon them for additional power.

Powder for 4 1/2 Million

At the average rate the people composing the million Delinicator families consume 770 cans of talcum powder every waking hour; 12,328 a day; 4,500,000 cans a year. But Delinicator families buy much more than the average of all necessities and comforts. Do you make anything to tell our people about?

The Delinicator The Magazine in One Million Homes

WON'T VOTE ON LIQUOR Petition Opposing Gloucester Saloons Lacks Necessary Signatures

Failure to obtain adequate support among those opposed to saloons will make it impossible for the residents of Gloucester to vote on the liquor question at the coming November election.

A petition urging that the question be contested at the next election was circulated by the Anti-Saloon League, but it was announced today that necessary 500 signatures could not be obtained.

Most of those approached contended that the Government intended abolishing the saloons in the near future and that any action was unnecessary. There are twenty-nine saloons in Gloucester.

I take off my hat to only one hatter in the world—Uncle Sam!

UNCLE SAM is in the hat business this year—but if for any reason you can't wear any of the attractive styles that he has made up for the Army, the Navy, or the natty little bonnet he has designed for the "bird men"—perhaps I have something you will like.

I don't know what you expect in a hat but I want something with a little style to it that looks well on me, feels comfortable, holds its color and keeps its shape, and wears as long as I want to wear that hat.

And this particular year, I don't care to pay any more than I have to, to get what I want.

If you feel the same as I do about it—you can have any felt hat or derby in my store for \$2.85.

And don't forget that the largest hatter in the U. S. A.—next to Uncle Sam—guarantees the quality.



WINTERS & KESLER, Distributors Lafayette Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Contented Faces Mollé For Shaving

The Ritz Roof

WALNUT ST. BROAD ST.

The Ritz Roof

WALNUT ST. BROAD ST.

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